

On the Discovery of Fig-insects in the Philippines.

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Representatives of nearly all the known families of the Hymenoptera are rapidly being discovered in the Philippine Islands, and I have now the pleasure of recording the discovery, by Father Robert Brown, of fig-insects or, better, fig-wasps in the archipelago belonging to two distinct families,—Fam. Agaonidæ, or genuine fig-wasps, and Fam. Torymidæ, sub-fam. Idarninæ, or parasitic fig-insects.

The two species are described below.

Family AGAONIDÆ.

Genus **KRADIBIA** Saunders.

Kradibia brownii n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.9 mm.; ovipositor short, about one-third the length of the abdomen. Black and shining, the eyes pale, the scape and pedicel of the antennæ rufo-testaceous, the flagellum black or brown-black, the five last joints enlarged, the last joint the largest, oval; the legs—except the hind coxæ, which are black, and the very long tarsi, which are white—are brownish yellow; the wings are hyaline, but with the veins dark brown, the stigmal vein being slightly longer than the marginal, the postmarginal much longer.

Type, No. 8177, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Described from a single specimen.

This genus was originally described from Australia.

Family TORYMIDÆ.

Genus **SYCORYCTES** Mayr.

Sycoryctes philippinensis n. sp.

♀.—Length 1.4 mm.; ovipositor very long, nearly twice as long as the whole insect and clavate at tip. Brownish yellow, the eyes brown, the dorsum of abdomen towards base with a black spot, the sheaths of the ovipositor entirely black; the scape of the antennæ and the legs are pale yellowish, the flagellum being brownish; the wings are hyaline, the veins pale yellowish; the long stigmal vein is a little shorter than the marginal, the postmarginal vein being long.

Type, No. 8178, U. S. N. M.

This genus was originally described from Java, but I have representatives of it from Australia and New South Wales not yet described.